defined in the Act. At present, employment of children is prohibited in 7 occuptions and 18 processes which are listed in the schedule to the Act. The Central Government is empowered to make addition in the Act. The Central Government is empowered to make addition in the list of occupations and processes for prohibition of the employment of children on the basis of the advice of the Child Labour Technical Advisory Committee. The list of occupations and processes so notified is applicable uniformly in all the States/UTs At present, the State Governments do not have power to and any occupations and processes to the scheduled to the Act.

Statement

The Number of children identified in survey conducted as per the directions of the Supreme Court

S.No. Name of States/UTs	No of child labour found in Hazarouds	Non-Hazardous	Total
Arunchal Pradesh	24	1095	1119
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	38	38
Andhra Pradesh	7866	39113	46979
Bihar	24879	Yet to be finalised	24879
Chandigarh	0	44	44
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
Daman & Diu	0	0	0
Delhi	0	99	99
Goa	35	74	109
Gujarat*	1417	172	1589
Haryana	7	2813	2820
Himachal Pradesh*	83	231	314
Jammu & Kashmir	Sought extension from Supreme Court		
Karnataka	10782	70354	81,136
Lakshadweep	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh*	11259	3521	14780
Maharashtra*	1029	12959	13988
Mizoram	To be completed by Aug. 97		
Orissa	23761	191461	215222
Pondicherry	0	617	617
Punjab	91	3523	3614
Rajasthan	3029	5081	8110
Sikkim	0	Yet to be	finalised
Tripura	11	264	275
Tamil Nadu	9493	8828	18321
Uttar Pradesh*	14763	16836	31599
West Bengal	254	15792	16046
Total	1,08,783	3,72,915	481698

N.B: Inforamation is provisional.
*Affidavit not filed

Achievement in Abolition of Child Labour

1027. SHRI PARAG CHALIHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state the achievement level of the efforts of the Central Government towards abolition of child labour in the country, as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR): Government has taken a series of steps for the rehabilitation of child labour working in hazardous occupations. A major programme was announced in August 1994 for the

withdrawal and rehabilitation of around 2 million children working in hazardous occupations. So far 76 Child Labour Projects have been set up for the rehabilitation of around 1.5 lakh children working in hazardous occupations.

The Supreme Court of India has also in their judgement dated 10.12.96 given certain directions regarding the manner in which children working in hazardous occupations are to be withdrawn and rehabilitated as also the manner in which the working conditions of children working in non-hazardous occupations are to be regulated and improved upon. The various directions of the Supreme Court are to be implemented in a time bound manner. Steps are being taken by the Government as a follow up of the directions of the Supreme Court.

Workforce in the Organised and Unorganised Sectors

1028. SHRI NARENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total workforce in the country in the organsied and unorganised sectors, including Agriculture;

(b) what is the percentage of workforce employed in Agriculture, and what is the percentage which is employed in industry, stating where the rest of workforce is employed;

(c) what is the average income of the average agricultural workforce and how much of our workforce is living below the poverty line; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take and what is the time schedule for improving the lot of agricultural labour?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR): (a) No. of total workers is given below:

Total	Agriculture
285932	185300

Non-Agricultural

Total	Organised	Unorganised
100632	26819	73813

(Source: Census 1991 and EMI Programme; figures in '000)

(b) As per Survey conducted by National Sample Survey Organisation number of persons employed in Agriculture is 62.60%, Manufacturing employs 10.72%. The rest of the work force is employed in Mining Quarrying, Construction and other trades, Transport, Financial and Communities services.

(c) Average wage/Salary earning of male agricultural workers for all India was Rs. 14.58 per day and for female it was Rs. 10.65 as per 43rd round of NSSO (1987-88). In 1993-94, 35.97% population was living below poverty line.

(d) The Government are implementing a number of poverty alleviation and Employment Generation Schemes Viz. Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Jawahar Rojgar Yojna (JRY), Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS), Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM) and Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA) which are designed specially to benefit that rural poor including agricultural labourers. These schemes are of continuing nature. A comprehensive legislation to regulate their employment and conditions of service and to provide for certain welfare measures has also been drafted.

Elimination of Child Labour in Hazardous Employments

1029. SHRI RAJUBHAI A. PARMAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) what progress has been made so far towards elimination of child labour in hazardous jobs, industry and mines under